

Litchfield Enquirer: PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY HENRY ADAMS. TERMS. To village and single mail subscribers, two dollars per year, payable before the expiration of six months.

A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM! THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from a despair of a cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose.

Dr. Jebb's Celebrated Liniment, eyes in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours!

Dumfries' EYE WATER! FOR SORE OR INFLAMED EYES, GIVES IMMEDIATE EASE AND RELIEF. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary.

Cowhide Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes of all kinds, Also, Wilmo's Axes, warranted, MAY BE FOUND AT N. H. NORTH & CO'S.

BROADCLOTHS. JUST received, an additional supply, making as good an assortment as can be found in the country. ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Carriages and Sleighs. THE subscribers have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of Carriages, Sleighs, Cutters, and Buggy Waggons, made of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

Furniture Paper. A NEW supply of Furniture Paper—those who are in want of the article will find a great variety, at N. H. NORTH & Co's.

LINSEED OIL. THE subscribers would inform the public that LINSEED OIL can be obtained of them cheaper than the cheapest, considering its superior quality. BEEBE & OSBORN.

MORE BOOKS. JUST received, an additional supply of School Books—also, various kinds of Writing Paper—a few LADIES ALBUMS. S. GALPIN.

REGISTERS AND ALMANACKS FOR 1838. At LORD'S Book and Variety Store. January 25.

GROCERIES. A FRESH supply of Family Groceries, which will be sold cheap. Call and see. S. GALPIN.

Geese Feathers. THE subscribers have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a superior article of Geese Feathers—and will at all times furnish any quantity, from 20 to 1000 lbs. at as low prices as they can be obtained of equal quality in the state.

S. & L. HURLBUT, Winchester, Jan. 9, 1838.



R. B. MERRIMAN, HAVING furnished a room for the express purpose in Lord's building, is ready to perform all operations on the Teeth, in setting, filling, and extracting.

Are your teeth decaying? Filling with gold will preserve them. Do they ache? Forceps will extract them with little pain.

I have known Mr. Merriman for several years, and can recommend him as a gentleman of character and integrity. From his knowledge of Dental Surgery, which he obtained through Dr. Grant's instruction, and from his skill, and the practical knowledge which he has acquired during his successful practice, as well as the great expense which he has incurred in supplying himself with the best instruments, imperishable teeth, and materials for filling, I believe him fully entitled to the confidence of this community.

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FOR SALE. A CONVENIENT HOUSE for a small family, with about half an acre of land, and an excellent well of water, situated within one quarter of a mile of the Meeting House in the village of Litchfield.

TAKE NOTICE! A QUANTITY of Book Accounts and Notes of Hand would be willingly exchanged for good Bankable Money, as soon as the first of April next, by M. MORSE & SON.

NOTICE. THE Judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Norfolk has limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of Augustus Roys, an insolvent debtor of said Norfolk, in said district, in which to exhibit their claims thereto, and has appointed Thomas Curtiss and Hiram Mills Commissioners to receive and examine said claims.

NOTICE. THE subscribers give notice that they shall meet at the house of Augustus Roys, in said Norfolk, on the 11th day of June, and on the 17th day of September, 1838, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, on each of said days, for the purpose of attending on the business of said appointment.

NOTICE. BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Litchfield, so much of the Real Estate of ELON CAMPBELL, Jr., late of Litchfield, deceased, as will raise the sum of \$156 43, (with incident charges, to enable me to pay the debts due against said estate,) will be sold at or near the house of Gurdon Filley, either at public or private sale, on Monday the 10th day of April next.

NOTICE. THE Philadelphia Herald proposed to the Whigs to print the speeches of Clay and Webster, on the Sub-Treasury Bill, in a joint pamphlet to the number of three hundred thousand copies, and place one of them in the hands of every voter in the State.

Though the election has passed, a correspondent requests the insertion of the following from a Van Buren paper:

From the Patriot and Democratic. Many of your readers have been anxiously expecting for sometime to witness the resignation of Mr. Beecher, into the hands of the people, of his splendid office of Commissioner of the School Fund.

It is justly expected, that one who has held for many years the best office in the State, and made himself very wealthy from the public chest, and who has recently been nominated, by the Loco Foco Power, for Chief Magistrate of the State, and who intends to stand the polls, should strip himself of every ornament, and stand forth before the people without the aid of foreign ornament.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. We give a synopsis of the Sub-Treasury Bill as it passed the Senate. Treasury Building, Vaults, Safes, &c.—Suitable rooms are to be prepared in the new Treasury Building, now erecting at Washington, for the use of the Treasurer and his clerks, with sufficient and secure fire proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys under the immediate control of the Treasurer.

Deposites in the Mints.—The Mint of Philadelphia, and the branch Mint at New-Orleans, are made places of deposit for the public moneys collected at those places; the Treasurers of the Mints to have the custody of the same. Vaults and Safes in the Custom Houses.—In the Custom Houses in New-York and Boston are to be vaults and safes, similar to those in the Mints—for the keeping of the money collected to be under the care of the Collectors—offices are to be created in Charleston and St. Louis, for the use of the Receivers General, with vaults, safes, &c.

Collectors, Postmasters, &c., Constituted Sub-Treasurers.—The Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints, Collectors of Customs, all Receivers and Postmasters, are required to retain, with them, the money they collect, they collect till called for by the proper officers. They are likewise required to perform other duties as fiscal agents, to pay pensions, &c.

Sub-Treasurer's Bonds.—Such bonds, as the President and Senate shall direct, to be procured by new securities, when the accumulations of money in the hands of the depository shall make it necessary. Transfer of Deposites.—The smaller Sub-Treasurers are to pay over to the larger Sub-Treasurers the amounts collected, as often as once a month; and the larger Sub-Treasurers are authorized to transfer the deposits to and from the Treasury, the Mints, and offices of the Receiver's General at his discretion; and all moneys deposited, are to be subject to his drafts.

Checks on the Treasurers.—The Naval officers, are authorized, as a check upon the Receiver's General, or Collector of Customs, in the district, the Register of the Land offices, as a check upon the Receivers, and the Superintendent of the Mint, upon the Treasurers, respectively, shall every quarter examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of such Collectors, Registers and Treasurers, and report to the Treasury.

Expense of Clerks, Vaults, &c.—The officers are to be allowed any additional expenses for clerks, fire proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses, to be first authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury—provided the number of additional clerks shall not be more than ten, or the cost of the vaults shall not exceed \$5,000.

Penalty for using or loaning the Deposites.—If any of the depositories shall convert to his own use, or loan any portion of the deposits, he is to be deemed guilty of embezzlement of so much as is loaned or converted, and any person convicted thereof shall be imprisoned not less than two or more than five years, and pay a fine equal to the amount embezzled.

Salaries of the Treasurers.—The receiver general at New-York \$3,000; at Boston \$2,500; at Charleston \$2,500; at St. Louis \$2,500, without perquisites or additional charge.—N. Y. Express.

Mount Holly, N. J. March 27. This peaceful community has been shocked today by a cold blooded murder of one of the oldest of its citizens. Just at the break of day this morning the murderer broke into the house of Mr. Hosea Moore, frightened the females all out of doors, and entered Mr. Moore's chamber, who was sleeping alone, and beat his head with a hammer until he was dead.

Another City Redeemed.—The Chicago Charter Election took place on the 9th inst., and resulted in the choice of Buckner S. Morris, Esq. (Whig) for Mayor, by a majority of 59. Last year the Loco Foco majority was 237, making a Whig gain this year of 236. The new board of Aldermen is composed of four Whigs and six V. B. Last year not a single Whig was elected.—Buffalo Com. Adm.

DR. BEECHER ON ATHEISM.

DR. BEECHER has commenced a course of Lectures to the Mechanics of Cincinnati. From the report of the first, in the Cincinnati Journal, we copy some characteristic passages:

Political Bearings.—How to preserve Liberty, 'there's the rub.' Other nations have made themselves free; but their light of life has been like the meteor's glow, flashing athwart the horizon, and going down in endless night. Shall it be thus with ours? Have we been called into the light of Liberty and shown what we may be, only to be thrust back into more terrible darkness? I trust not. I trust we shall shine brighter and brighter, till the nations, encouraged by our success, shall break their chains and walk erect and free upon the fair earth which God has given them.

When at first we set up for Independence, Kings, Nobles and Priesthood stood aghast! They pitied us, poor orphans, who had no 'Church and State' to take care of us. They feared we should all go back again to skins and acorns; but we have kept along for fifty years or more, and we have in that time made some bread stuff, some cloth, and considerable pork. We have thought of trying it fifty years more—and if we stick to the good old way of 'God and Liberty,' I think we shall succeed.

Thus far have we done pretty well; but there are some, not many I hope—though I fear there be those, who are not willing to let pretty well alone, and are anxious to try some experiments to make us more free and happy than we have yet been. They have discovered, they think, that there is no God! That the Bible is a fable! And they think that civil government is a usurpation, and separate families and separate property are a curse; that it is a vile monopoly for a man to have any wife in particular, or for a son to know his own father; that liberty is the right of every man to do as he pleases, and equality the right of every man to be as handsome, wise, and witty as his neighbor—the right to live in as fine house, to dress as well, and eat and drink as much by weight and measure.

You all remember the fable of the dog, who grasping at the shadow of his marrow bone, lost what he had and gained nothing. Let us be careful lest by grasping at the shadow we lose our marrow bone. Let us wait until some other nation has made the experiment, and by the principles of atheism—and by the overthrow of civil institutions and in the abandonment of all sacred and social ties—has made itself freer and happier than we now are. Let us not therefore, abandon them for any mere experiment.

If any thing can destroy our nation, it is such fanatical and profligate opinions as I have mentioned; and were they not printed and circulated, I would not believe they were entertained. It is true, that while Atheism has corrupted kings and nobles, it has served to overthrow despotisms and exalt the people; and after all the convulsions which France has undergone, there is, on the whole an increase of liberty.

But put these Atheistic principles under a republic and set the match to them, and the people, as well as the rulers, will be blown to atoms. Let opposition to authority and law obtain here, and we are lost—our constitution will be but a rope of sand.

Ever since the apostles of Infidelity have turned their mission to the laborers and artisans, I have trembled for my country.—My own ancestors were artisans. My father was a worker in Iron. He was well read in history, intelligent and virtuous.—He was industrious and patriotic, and had respect and influence in the community in which he lived. Until I was sixteen I worked on the farm, or with him wielded the hammer in making hoes and other implements of husbandry. I glory in my ancestry. 'Tis to my habitual muscular action that I owe the measure of health and endurance which has attended me through life, and which has enabled me to breast storms and exposure to east winds without quailing.

I know the heart and bone and sinew of liberty are with the agriculturalists and artisans, and that with them is the last citadel of liberty. And I know who has carried among them lying sophistries and corrupting principles. And I have looked on and wept; and I would fain come to the rescue of this best hope of my country. If ever I longed for the power of ubiquity, it is that I might go to every artizan and counteract the poison that Infidelity has mingled in his cup.

England's Maiden Queen.—Lord Elphinstone is now currently reported by the foreign papers, as the intended husband of young Victoria. It seems that the queen of England has a heart, like other women—quite a warm one, too, it seems, palpitating beneath the robes of royalty—and some years since, when she was only the duke of Kent's daughter, Princess Victoria, she thought proper, very imprudently, to yield possession of said heart to the keeping of a certain wild, reckless young man, the present Lord Elphinstone. As soon as the affair 'got wind,' he was very quietly appointed governor of Madras, apparently without any object—yet, more apparently, with the design of getting his influence out of the way of the princess. The young Victoria is 'her majesty' now, and so, 'Lord Elphinstone is returning post haste to England! What for?

Matrimonial Consolation.—A younger brother had espoused an old and ill-tempered wife, but extremely rich. He used to say—'whenever I find my temper giving way, I retire to my closet, and console myself by reading her marriage settlement.'

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In my travels I have found two classes of farmers and mechanics. One class had a place for every thing, and every thing was in its place. There was always to be seen the 'tool house.' This was a little building for the purpose of housing the plough, the spade, the scythe, the hoe, &c.

I saw also with this wise class, that the wagon and cart were always, when not in use, drawn under the shed, or in the wagon house, out of the storm.

They did not permit the sleighs to stand out in the storms and weather all summer, but keep them under cover, till they were wanted in winter.

But the other class managed, or I ought to say, mis-managed, very differently.—When I walked over their yards and fields, I would see the auger kicked about on the chips in the door yard, and the shovel and spade were left to be trodden on in the path to the barn.

The plough, covered with earth and rust, was left out in the open air—the wagon or cart left in the road, to be injured by the storms and changes of the climate, and the hoe, and the rake, and the axe, left just where they were used, to be broken or lost, as the chance may be.

These farmers could never, unless it was by accident, find any thing when it was required, and their tools were of short life, being more frequently injured by accidents and the weather than by their natural use. A farmer, or a mechanic, by this slovenly careless practice, loses more in one year, than it would cost to put up a 'tool house'; and the time that is wasted in hunting after tools that have been left any where and every where, is worth more than the instruments originally cost. Yet these men who live in this miserable way, do not perceive that any improvements can be made.

No, their fathers did so, and so must they; for they generally think that no other way can be so good. We ask those who read this, to go out to some place where they can see, at one view, the barn-yard and the grounds around the house, and then look over your property. How many things can each one see out of place? How many will resolve to secure your own interest by letting this article make you ashamed of such ruinous, slovenly habits?

A wagon or a plough will last twice as long if kept housed from the storms and hot suns of summer. And how much fretting and scolding would be saved, if any one knew at any time just where to go for the gimblet, or the shovel, or the saw! Money is not only saved by doing things right, but health and good temper would be secured in many instances where they are now lost.—Common School Assistant.

To Farmers.—While the ground is soft and the grass tender, let not your cattle tread up the roots nor impede the growth by too early grazing. Give your pastures several weeks credit in the spring—they will pay you principal and interest in the summer. As to your mowing grounds suffer not a hoof to touch them from the time the frost leaves them, until the scythe has passed over. That you are short of hay in the spring, affords no good reason for a practice so pernicious. Attend diligently to your fences, repair the old and put up new ones where they are necessary. Good fences are the Farmer's Charter of Rights—so when you are employed in this business remember that a piece of work once well done, is better than a dozen times half done; poor fences and short feed makes lean cattle and quarrelsome neighbors. It is cheaper, when you are about it, to add an extra rail and pair of stakes to each length than to have a single law suit in the summer about impounding cattle. Some farmers are too much in the habit of letting their division rail fences stand too long without a re-setting. A broad row of hedge and briars grows up and occasions waste. This practice is too slovenly to be endured long by neat farmers. By removing your fence a rod or two, the hedge and briars may easily be subdued, and the land itself made productive—no stuff is lost, and but little labor is necessary in resetting the fences. Let not the orchard and your other fruit trees be forgotten. Ingraft scions of the best fruit into those which produce bad—the trouble and expense will be small compared with the utility.

'SPEAKING OF CANNON,' said a sober faced countryman, the other day, to one of Sir John's informers this side of the line, 'reminds me of what I saw this morning.' 'Indeed!' said the informer, seizing his pen and beginning to write, 'what did you see?' 'Why, I saw, said the countryman, five cannon start for Canada. 'Will you please to make an affidavit, sir?' (writing) 'deposeh and saith that he saw five cannons on their way to Canada, and that they will pass the line within twenty four hours.' In less time than we have been in writing this paragraph an affidavit was executed and despatched to head quarters with the alarming intelligence, whereupon the royal spy began to make more minute inquiries. 'What size were they?' 'Two large and three small ones.' 'Were they loaded?' 'Only one of them.' 'Were they mounted?' 'All in one sleigh, sir.' 'Old or new?' 'The two had been used—the small ones bright as new pins.' 'But you are positive they were Cannons?' 'Unless the parish register lies—George and Sally Cannon, with their three 'little responsibilities.'—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A punctual man is rarely a very poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill that he cannot ascend.